

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
MAGAZINE

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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

"The Growth of Germany," by Professor J. L. Russell of Harvard University.

"The Lakes of Holland," by Gerard H. Mathews, U. S. Geological Survey.

"The Manila Observatory," by José Alzate, S. J., Director of the Manila Observatory.

"The Annexation of the West," by F. H. Newell, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey.

"The Native Tribes of Patagonia," by Mr J. B. Hatcher of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Explorations on the Yungtze-Kiang, China," by Mr Wm. Barclay Parsons, C. E., engineer of the railway route through the Yungtze Valley.

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PROBLEMS IN CHINA

By JAMES M. HUBBARD

In 1724 the Emperor Yung-ching proscribed the Christian religion, which at that time had made great progress in China. Three Jesuit priests who were in Peking addressed a petition to him, supplicating him to revoke his decree. Yung-ching summoned them to his presence, and in an argument of some length gave his reasons for his action, in which he disclaimed any disbelief in or hatred of Christianity. "You say that your law is not a false law, and I believe it. If I thought it were, what should hinder me from destroying your churches and driving you from the empire?" He closed with these words: "You wish to make the Chinese Christians, and this is what your law demands, I know very well. But what in that case would become of us? The subjects of your kings! The Christians whom you make recognize no authority but you; in times of trouble they would listen to no other voice. I know well enough that there is nothing to fear at present; but when your ships shall be coming by thousands and tens of thousands, then, indeed, we may have some disturbances."

This remarkable statement is interesting both as showing the intelligence and liberality of a Chinese ruler nearly two centuries ago, and also as being a concise statement of one of the principal causes of the present upheaval in China. Christian law demands an obedience which undermines and finally overthrows the authority of every other conflicting law. This fact the intelligent Chinese of today recognize more clearly even than did Yung-ching, and the vindication of the authority of Chinese law is the main object of the present conflict. The distinction between the two laws, the Christian and the non-Christian, leaving religious dogmas out of view, may be said to lie in the fact that Christian law demands obedience to these three principles: the right of every man, whatever his condition or station, to his

life and to his property and the inviolability of a promise—the sacredness of the truth. Non-Christian law is practically a denial of the authority of these fundamental principles. It is not meant by this statement to affirm that there have not been in the past and that there are not now many men in China who are just, upright, humane, and strictly honest. It is an indisputable fact, however, that human life has little value in that country; justice is almost unknown in the courts, and there is no respect for the truth—a promise is kept only when self-interest makes it worth while. Now, a conflict is inevitable when two civilizations founded on such antagonistic principles come into close contact, and its ultimate cause will be found to be the assertion on the one hand, the denial on the other, of one or all of these principles. Here, again, there is not the slightest intention of maintaining that in all the relations of China with the western powers, when disputes have arisen, she has always been in the wrong, they always in the right; but it is meant simply that the cause or pretense of every aggressive act on the part of the powers has been either that a foreigner's life has been taken, his property alienated or destroyed, or the terms of a treaty or concession have not been faithfully observed.

The incident which was probably the immediate cause of the Boxer rising—the murder of two German missionaries by a mob—is a typical one. From the western point of view it was only just and reasonable that first the magistrate of the town or district where the outrage occurred, then the ruler of the province, and lastly the government in Peking should be held responsible for the death of these two men. We may justly condemn the method which Germany pursued to secure reparation for the deed; but this does not alter the fact that she was right in her original contention that satisfaction should be given for the taking of the lives of her subjects, and that she would have failed in her duty if the outrage had been suffered to pass unnoticed. From the Chinese standpoint, however, nothing could seem more unreasonable, more absurd, than the demand that the governor of Shantung should be punished because two insignificant men were murdered by a mob, whose deed possibly he did not justify and could not have prevented had he so desired. This German demand would naturally seem to them the mere arbitrary exercise of power, with the ultimate purpose of conquest, not the fulfillment of a sacred duty.

Fertile in international disputes, sometimes leading to war, have been the commercial treaties concluded with the powers, and the

railway, mining, and other industrial concessions granted to foreigners. There is no contention that these have always been in the interest of China. In one notorious instance—the forcing her to admit opium—it was certainly not the case. But the universal experience has been that when it has seemed to be for the interest of China to evade the rights granted under the treaties, or to make the concessions valueless, she has done so, often bringing great losses to individuals who have trusted in her promises. The interior navigable waters, for instance, were made free to foreign vessels in the summer of 1898, and large sums were spent in fitting out craft for this traffic; but when, on reaching China, an attempt was made to employ them the authorities put such obstacles in the way that this “concession” became a dead letter. They justified their action by the contention that it was in the interests of the river boatmen, whose means of livelihood would be taken away by the introduction of foreign steamers, which was no doubt true to a great extent.

This, then, is a principal cause of the present conditions in China. It is the natural hostility of two distinct and diverse civilizations brought into intimate relations. In the one rights are maintained which seem to the other no rights—an obedience to a fundamental law demanded whose authority the other does not recognize.

Another, and possibly as significant, a cause is to be found in the fact that resistance to a ruler “as soon as he ceases to be a minister of God for good” is incumbent on every Chinaman. “This sacred right of rebellion was distinctly taught by Confucius, and was emphasized by Mencius, who went the length of asserting that a ruler who, by the practice of injustice and oppression, had forfeited his right to rule, should not only be dethroned, but might, if circumstances required it, be put to death.” For two hundred and fifty years the Chinese have been the subjects of Manchu or Tatar sovereigns, alien to them in race and disposition. Nomads by descent, these emperors of the present dynasty have retained some of the barbaric characteristics which distinguish a pastoral from an agricultural and commercial people such as the great mass of the Chinese are. Their single aim has been, not to develop the resources of the empire, but to consolidate and strengthen their power. One result of their methods of government is the prevalence of official corruption to an extent previously unknown. The principal officers of the provinces are appointed for three years only, to prevent their gaining an undue and dangerous influence. The chief duty of the governor with rela-

tion to the emperor is to send an annual tribute to Peking, upon the size of which depends his favor at court. Naturally his one object during his short term of office is to extort as much money as possible from his unfortunate subjects, and his example is imitated by all his subordinates down to the lowest magistrate. Now, it has been perfectly evident to all intelligent Chinese that as their government has grown more corrupt it has become weaker. Its weakness has never been demonstrated so clearly to them as in the latest times, in the ignominious defeat by Japan, the absolute inability to resist the occupation of Chinese territory by the German, Russian, English, and French powers. Here are conspicuously, then, the conditions which make it the duty of a faithful disciple of Confucius to rebel against his ruler: injustice, oppression, and incompetency.

Added to this impulse to revolution is his un fading memory of a glorious past when China was under the guiding care of sovereigns of his own blood. It has only needed at any time in the last century a leader of ability and a definite cry to cause the discontented people to break into open revolt. Such a leader fifty years ago was Hung-siu-tsun. The founder of a "Society of the Worshipers of God," he proclaimed "himself as sent by heaven to drive out the Tartars and to restore in his own person the succession to China." Multitudes flocked to a standard raised "to extirpate rulers who, both in their public laws and in their private acts, were standing examples of all that was base and vile in human nature." Hung-siu-tsun defeated the imperialist forces sent against him, and in 1853 he stormed the great city of Nankin. Here a native Chinese Taiping dynasty was inaugurated, of which he was the first emperor, assuming the title of Taiping Wang, King of Great Peace, or Heavenly King. Subordinate aims were the destruction of idolatry and the prohibition of opium.

It was in its origin a religious and temperance as well as a national movement. This is not the time to discuss the causes of its rapid degeneracy and final overthrow, in 1864, by General Gordon, nor the strange blindness of the western powers to its distinctly Christian character. The Taipings, for instance, based their moral teachings on "The Ten Words" of Moses. They observed the "Lord's Day" and printed and distributed thousands of copies of translations of Genesis, Exodus, and St. Matthew, as well as Christian devotional works. "The temples were burnt and thrown down," says an English eye-witness, "and not a whole image was to be seen in city or country



REVEREND FATHERS OF THE
FERN COMMUNITY, FERN, BUREAU'S collection of Chinese pictures



Indians with a Chinese family
Family members of the Chinese family of the Chinese family

for hundreds of miles." Had the powers given the movement their support, it is not impossible that the pure and high aims and motives with which it began might have been maintained. In that case there can be little doubt that the Taipings would have taken Peking, and that a new era of peace and prosperity might have opened for China.

This conviction of the wickedness of their present rulers, whether judged by Confucian or Christian standards, has not decreased in strength during the last half-century. Many causes, on the contrary, besides those political ones already mentioned, have contributed to make it stronger today in multitudes of Chinamen than ever before. It is by no means impossible that the Boxer rising, with its watchword of "China for the Chinese," was originally a nationalist movement for the overthrow of the Tatar dynasty, as well as for the driving out of foreigners and the extirpation of Christianity. But the influences which led primarily to the Taiping rebellion have increased tenfold in force since 1850. Education of the western type has been extended to tens of thousands in all parts of the empire. A literature, both religious and secular, setting forth the principles on which western Christian civilization is founded and familiarizing the Chinese readers with Christian ideals of life and character, has been created. The intercourse with travelers, merchants, officials, and missionaries, together with the not inconsiderable number of Chinese who have visited our countries and returned to tell of what they had seen to their countrymen, has spread broadcast a more or less definite knowledge of the outside world.

The natural outcome of all these influences has been the birth of a reform party which increased in strength with such rapidity that, having gained the ear and confidence of the Emperor, it seemed but just now to be on the point of revolutionizing the ancient methods of government and education. Its principal aims are shown in the famous seven Reform Edicts issued by the Emperor in the spring of 1898. These provided for the building of railways; the abolition of the old essay system of the civil service examination and the substitution of western learning; the turning of unused temples into schools for instruction in this learning; the establishment of a great university in Peking; the organization of a bureau for the translation of western literature into Chinese; the foundation of a patent office, and the protection of foreigners and especially missionaries. Although this strenuous, though possibly ill-timed and too sweeping, effort for reform disastrously failed, the leaders being executed or flying from

the country, yet the influences which called it into existence remain. Doubtless the events of the past few months will have increased rather than diminished the number of its open or secret adherents.

These are then, in my opinion, the principal causes of the present outbreak in China, whose ultimate consequences it is impossible for the wisest of us to foresee. It is the inevitable conflict of two essentially diverse civilizations brought into close contact. It is also the result of conditions due to a long succession of weak and corrupt rulers. These appear to me to include all special causes, both religious and political. Though the outbreak was directed apparently at first against Christian missionaries and their followers and is now for the moment a life and death contest with all foreigners, yet hatred of Christianity cannot be attributed to the Chinese as a people. Their indifference to all religion is a national characteristic. There is no question but that their superstitious fears have been often awakened by the desecration of ancestral graves through the construction of railways, by the erection of churches with high towers, and by the refusal of native Christians to join in some religious rite considered essential for the common welfare, as to avert a drought or heal a prevailing sickness.

It is more than likely, it is certain, that many good but over-zealous missionaries have unnecessarily aroused opposition through lack of tact and prudence in attacking customs and beliefs which ages of existence had made sacred. The Catholic priests especially have incurred heavy responsibilities by their claim to sit as magistrates with the mandarins in cases in which the interests of members of their flock were at stake. The motive for obtaining the privilege was a good one, to secure justice, but the result has been in many instances disastrous.

The often-repeated saying, "First the missionary, then the consul, then the general," rests on an undoubted basis of truth. The missionary no sooner gains a foothold in any land than he is closely followed by the trader of his own or some kindred nationality. He in his turn brings after a time the consul, his government's representative to protect his interests, and with the consul comes a guard which circumstances may change into a conquering army. This is a natural, an almost inevitable, sequence, and one that abundantly justifies the Chinese suspicion that the original coming of the missionary is simply to prepare the way for the general. The history of Protestant missions, we do not say Catholic, bears triumphant proof, however,

of the fidelity of the assertion of each a native in on asserting to Christ as his heavenly people.

* In the foregoing text. This is the nearest part as we see the text.



is offering a disinterested subject matter of particular to

ported from the coast - would be a physical impossibility
even, not to use, when land presented, are as made of wood material

† The *ph* and *pf* morphemes are the only ones that occur in the same position in all three languages.

There is no doubt as to the fact that the evidence is in favor of the fact that the

a word of 40,000 voices perished in the dust, and the city of
 Kiffing was destroyed. Another time, "in the first part of the
 summer" (viz., the 11th), also had the petition and resolute
 letter written from a castle as far as twenty leagues from the city,
 and destroyed villages and castles between the river and the sea,
 made an attempt so secret—that not a man knew the power of a
 mortal pestilence, which for a long time had been in the whole

7. The following table shows the number of people who attended the concert in each age group.

all the other people who are there. It does not seem to me that there is any

justice for the highest level within the labor law community
as they and the other, represented cases from whose ranks

to see a substantial migration into or to the assertion made and believed in France and America about the Jews. That they are able to organize the common people to action here and there against any kind of mass program is not a large thing and does not glorify them, even if one should have proved it to be possible, but it is a very serious

fields and some land reclamation.

It is a common and unfortunate error to view the government of

as a part of the progress of the world. China is no longer at a dead

end and the intercourse between her and the world is increasing. Its advantages, even from the least material point of view, are not to be underestimated. Her foreign commerce, amounting to nearly \$200,000,000 annually, not only pays a great part of the expenses of the central government, but supplies her with the raw materials of the industries of the world. She is a great manufacturer of cotton. And her commerce is but a small fraction of what it will be when her vast virgin fields of coal and iron are exploited and the whole of her people thrown open with all sorts of concessions to the world.

CHINA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS ARTS AND MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, HABITS AND LIVES

By COMMANDER HARRIS WINTON.

London: John Murray.

the north, Mongolians from whence, at irregular intervals in the past, have come those overwhelming currents of humanity which have

passed, on the east, the great Gulf of Pechili, the Yellow Sea, and the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the China Sea, the Gulf of Tonkin, and Siam; and on the west, Upper Tartary and Tibet. Some of

the history of the level country. Exploring the system, we find that the whole of the whole area is mountainous and is crossed by a north and south line passing through the city of Warchang, in the province of Hupeh. The valley passes to the east of this and runs to the south of the great Yangtze River. The great plain or level country comprises the southern part of the empire, and forms the southern extension. The agricultural wealth of the nation lies in the level

land. The provinces of the north are governed

under instructions from Peking, but actually are administered with the highest independence. During the progress of investigation the language of these provinces has undergone such modifications that it is possible

only the borders of his own province. The principal exception to this

is the fact that of a large part of China so that many a native of Kiangtung can make his way with more or less ease from one end of China to the other. A witty Chinese gentleman once said to the writer at a banquet, "With two mules, a man

any travel in, over China, and will be glad to make a voyage over the rest of the world." The written language, however, is practically alike for all portions of the empire and the educated Chinese man everywhere is well known with this and able to any part of the kingdom.

The great rivers flowing through the Great Plain are, when the Chinese characters are taken into account, the Yellow River, and the Yangtze. The first is frequently named by Chinese writers "The

Yellow River," and is the same as the *Hoang-ho* of the Chinese. It rises in the mountains of Koko-nor, it enters the province of Kansu, and passes the ancient city of Lanchow, capital of the province, eight hundred miles from its source. Flowing along parallel with the Great Wall for five hundred and forty miles, it passes beyond the borders of China into Mongolia. Here, following the river Kiating, between the provinces of Shensi and Shansi, soon it passes back into the river, becoming a sizeable stream, and flows eastward through Honan and *Szechwan*, passing the city of Kiating and Kiang in its course. At first the large or Yellow River, then called *Hoang*, it flows at a distance to the eastward, through the province of *Szechwan*, where it joins the *Pai* to form a river called *Hoang-ho*, and at Kiating, on the Yangtze.

The great Yangtze rises in the west, and after flowing north through a mountainous and desolate and sparsely populated country, passes into China, where following the long province of Szechwan. At this point it is usually known as the "Kiang" or River of the Golden Sand. Flowing from here south and east, it runs through the large cities, Szechwan and Yunnan, receiving a large tributary the Kiating from the north. Passing through the province of Szechwan and past the walls of Chungking, the river enters the large province of Hunan and runs through the large great gorges to Ichang. In Ichang, Wu Yang, and Han Yang, on the entrance of the Yangtze into the Yangtze is the head of the winter navigation season, and from here, skirting the northern extremity of the Szechwan at Kiating, come the waters of the Szechwan. From Kiating, the river strikes northward entering the province of Kiangsu near Nanking. The river empties into the sea, forming the great *Chang*.

Changking, the Yangtze discharges its water so rapidly of water that it is two inches deep in the day.

The canal system of China is the most extensive in the world, with the possible exception of that of Holland. Whenever the big of the



the eighteenth year, did not designate his successor, and I was in contact with Prince Chun, thus the succession of the throne was not clear. I was appointed to the post of Minister of the Imperial Household Department in the nineteenth year, and assumed the reins of government in March, 1884. He (Prince Chun) was the younger brother of the Empress Dowager. February 1, 1884, and was entroned in March, 1884.

the process of this magazine can alone perform the great religious education. No religious literature is a substitute of public exposure, nor is it a protest, and attached to the life of the general education.

A characteristic of the χ^2 statistic is the reason for which it is...

that it is safe to say that no other power has a general veto and so we are entitled as the Chinese. Every law is controlled by law to attend to the certain portion of the work. A majority process classes, where

Let me, at the same time, sincerely assure the reader that the value can be found with

and persons living. The word "crime" is not a term of reproach, but only (like *cor or work*) and is used among the Chinese themselves with this meaning. As in other parts of the world, the Chinese criminals are drawn from the lowest strata of the hierarchy, and are in general ignorant, uneducated, and exceedingly vicious. No crime is so common as murder, and the number of murders is large.

It was a real surprise in Cl' bese waters I became not to find them but not in the water, which is sweet, as they compare their ability to

of the eleven notes of life. As soon as a moment of work is done, while waiting for a free job, or even standing in line, waiting his turn to deposit his package, mail, or case, the inmate plays with a stick or of his nose, writing a character over and over, or signs a few characters written on a bit of paper brought from a pocket. Thus the

16 Oct 2004 12:00 UTC

From north to south: White raven, crow in the United States
and 14 to 16 to 18 to 20 to 22 to 24 to 26 to 28 to 30 to 32 to 34 to 36 to 38 to 40 to 42 to 44 to 46 to 48 to 50 to 52 to 54 to 56 to 58 to 60 to 62 to 64 to 66 to 68 to 70 to 72 to 74 to 76 to 78 to 80 to 82 to 84 to 86 to 88 to 90 to 92 to 94 to 96 to 98 to 100 to 102 to 104 to 106 to 108 to 110 to 112 to 114 to 116 to 118 to 120 to 122 to 124 to 126 to 128 to 130 to 132 to 134 to 136 to 138 to 140 to 142 to 144 to 146 to 148 to 150 to 152 to 154 to 156 to 158 to 160 to 162 to 164 to 166 to 168 to 170 to 172 to 174 to 176 to 178 to 180 to 182 to 184 to 186 to 188 to 190 to 192 to 194 to 196 to 198 to 200 to 202 to 204 to 206 to 208 to 210 to 212 to 214 to 216 to 218 to 220 to 222 to 224 to 226 to 228 to 230 to 232 to 234 to 236 to 238 to 240 to 242 to 244 to 246 to 248 to 250 to 252 to 254 to 256 to 258 to 260 to 262 to 264 to 266 to 268 to 270 to 272 to 274 to 276 to 278 to 280 to 282 to 284 to 286 to 288 to 290 to 292 to 294 to 296 to 298 to 300 to 302 to 304 to 306 to 308 to 310 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to 598 to 600 to 602 to 604 to 606 to 608 to 610 to 612 to 614 to 616 to 618 to 620 to 622 to 624 to 626 to 628 to 630 to 632 to 634 to 636 to 638 to 640 to 642 to 644 to 646 to 648 to 650 to 652 to 654 to 656 to 658 to 660 to 662 to 664 to 666 to 668 to 670 to 672 to 674 to 676 to 678 to 680 to 682 to 684 to 686 to 688 to 690 to 692 to 694 to 696 to 698 to 700 to 702 to 704 to 706 to 708 to 710 to 712 to 714 to 716 to 718 to 720 to 722 to 724 to 726 to 728 to 730 to 732 to 734 to 736 to 738 to 740 to 742 to 744 to 746 to 748 to 750 to 752 to 754 to 756 to 758 to 760 to 762 to 764 to 766 to 768 to 770 to 772 to 774 to 776 to 778 to 780 to 782 to 784 to 786 to 788 to 790 to 792 to 794 to 796 to 798 to 800 to 802 to 804 to 806 to 808 to 810 to 812 to 814 to 816 to 818 to 820 to 822 to 824 to 826 to 828 to 830 to 832 to 834 to 836 to 838 to 840 to 842 to 844 to 846 to 848 to 850 to 852 to 854 to 856 to 858 to 860 to 862 to 864 to 866 to 868 to 870 to 872 to 874 to 876 to 878 to 880 to 882 to 884 to 886 to 888 to 890 to 892 to 894 to 896 to 898 to 900 to 902 to 904 to 906 to 908 to 910 to 912 to 914 to 916 to 918 to 920 to 922 to 924 to 926 to 928 to 930 to 932 to 934 to 936 to 938 to 940 to 942 to 944 to 946 to 948 to 950 to 952 to 954 to 956 to 958 to 960 to 962 to 964 to 966 to 968 to 970 to 972 to 974 to 976 to 978 to 980 to 982 to 984 to 986 to 988 to 990 to 992 to 994 to 996 to 998 to 1000 to 1002 to 1004 to 1006 to 1008 to 1010 to 1012 to 1014 to 1016 to 1018 to 1020 to 1022 to 1024 to 1026 to 1028 to 1030 to 1032 to 1034 to 1036 to 1038 to 1040 to 1042 to 1044 to 1046 to 1048 to 1050 to 1052 to 1054 to 1056 to 1058 to 1060 to 1062 to 1064 to 1066 to 1068 to 1070 to 1072 to 1074 to 1076 to 1078 to 1080 to 1082 to 1084 to 1086 to 1088 to 1090 to 1092 to 1094 to 1096 to 1098 to 1100 to 1102 to 1104 to 1106 to 1108 to 1110 to 1112 to 1114 to 1116 to 1118 to 1120 to 1122 to 1124 to 1126 to 1128 to 1130 to 1132 to 1134 to 1136 to 1138 to 1140 to 1142 to 1144 to 1146 to 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regions. At Chifu, Taku, and Tientsin one is struck by the sky-writer appearance and height of the natives. At the first glance, most of the Chinese of the men are six and six and a half among the natives of Chifu. It is not a true non-Hungarian native over six feet in height. We get one nearly or quite two hundred pounds. In the south, however, the average is more than a goodly lot with specimens as

large as tycoon, gardeners, and "soles" generally in the land. The well-known queue or pigtail by which Chinese have become so well known is the visible mark of a mark by the Chinese as a consequence of that. Now, standing too late of years or rather a part of this mark of subjection to see are large numbers of men to see. At Suifu, the native spectacle of people and Chinese wearing a queue. I had to have a queueing hair and putting their hair in a queue with the Chinese of those people to remove the marks of their own hair. I see a queue in a queue, fastened closely after the Arabian model. It presents a

and trait.

the well-known element of a few and younger parts of the civilized world for many centuries. The general trend of such an element as we can see in the Chinese characters and methods prevailing among the Chinese of the yellow sea, parts of the Sea of Heaven. In clothing, style of living, care of children, amusements, and in other points the Chinese is different from the rest of the world. The Chinese methods and customs are not a system of the world.

has the right to the world, and variations from a system should be considered. I am well aware that a great deal of argument is in the world, but it is certainly the most logical. These

things are "done the wrong way" by the western nations.

Intimate contact with the civilization of China has raised the desert with the world. It is not nearly as long as the world are the results of long experience and survival of the fittest in a pretty much every branch of human endeavor and resources. The fact that the experimental stage has long since passed away. A different way of

or the reason that *all other machines have been used and the present one is the second?* The claims made by the Commission *probably* is true.

The writer was often non-surprised in observing the common use of world renowned ideas or inventions of comparatively recent date.

The application of the notion to machinery is well known. It exists not only among the present-day ignorant white labor for the ordinary work, but among the rich and highly educated as well. The reason for this application is furnished upon a visit and is not a peculiar trait in the those of any other part of the world.

The Nationalist is as follows: First, every man in China is a worker and only by increasing industry is he capable of feeding a growing population and family.

Second, all her ideas of industry are false. There is never lack of material work to do and a merely unskilled have become the most common ones for rich countries of Europe and the product of labor among the workers and the upsetting of the equilibrium of supply and demand produces a desperate distress.

The Propaganda—Introduce a machine which shall, by the superfluity of one man, be able to do the work of ten men.

The Daily.—Some men are driven out of that paradise that task. There is no outlet for the machinery for the reason given in paragraph 2 of the statement. Therefore these men are starved, starved, or starved.

of the working world. It is a machine is the underlying reason for the position to labor-saving machine. In this great machine of labor-saving tool or machine is an economic source and will remain so if the world to be are greatly need had throughout China.

It is to be understood, however that this argument applies altogether to existing machines rather than to new forms of production and labor. The strength of Chinese performance consists in the term only as a duration of the same effort at a given point. In other

out, no lack, however great, and in the coming time the machine is the sweat of labor. From his point of view he is a man, so for a machine. He is therefore industrious, tried, and probably in part. In China a clock machine is a good citizen.

Industrialism for mutual protection are provided here in a very different manner of course the Flowery Kingdom. Not only the

the foreigner's experience will soon tell him the uselessness of enlisting him to work for them. Without exception there is no evidence of dissatisfaction

with, or any because of attempts of others to fill the vacant places, as there are no applicants, and those who are at work in any way simply remain

settled. Strikes in China are seldom known, and the boycott of foreign goods is never in evidence.

The question is often asked, How does the education of the native

help to such an explanation would take much time and space. The education of the Chinese may begin as early as he can think, and as

demands of business, he seeks a new path for himself. The system

of study is carried to its ultimate. The study of the Chinese classics is at the first in accordance with the natural philosophy, astronomy, geography, history, and organization, and is then received careful attention, and is continued to the point proposed to their minds is different

the resources of the subjects are at any degree less than with our students. In fact, I am sure that, in every of our cases, in the par-

ticular student is far superior to his brother of any nation.

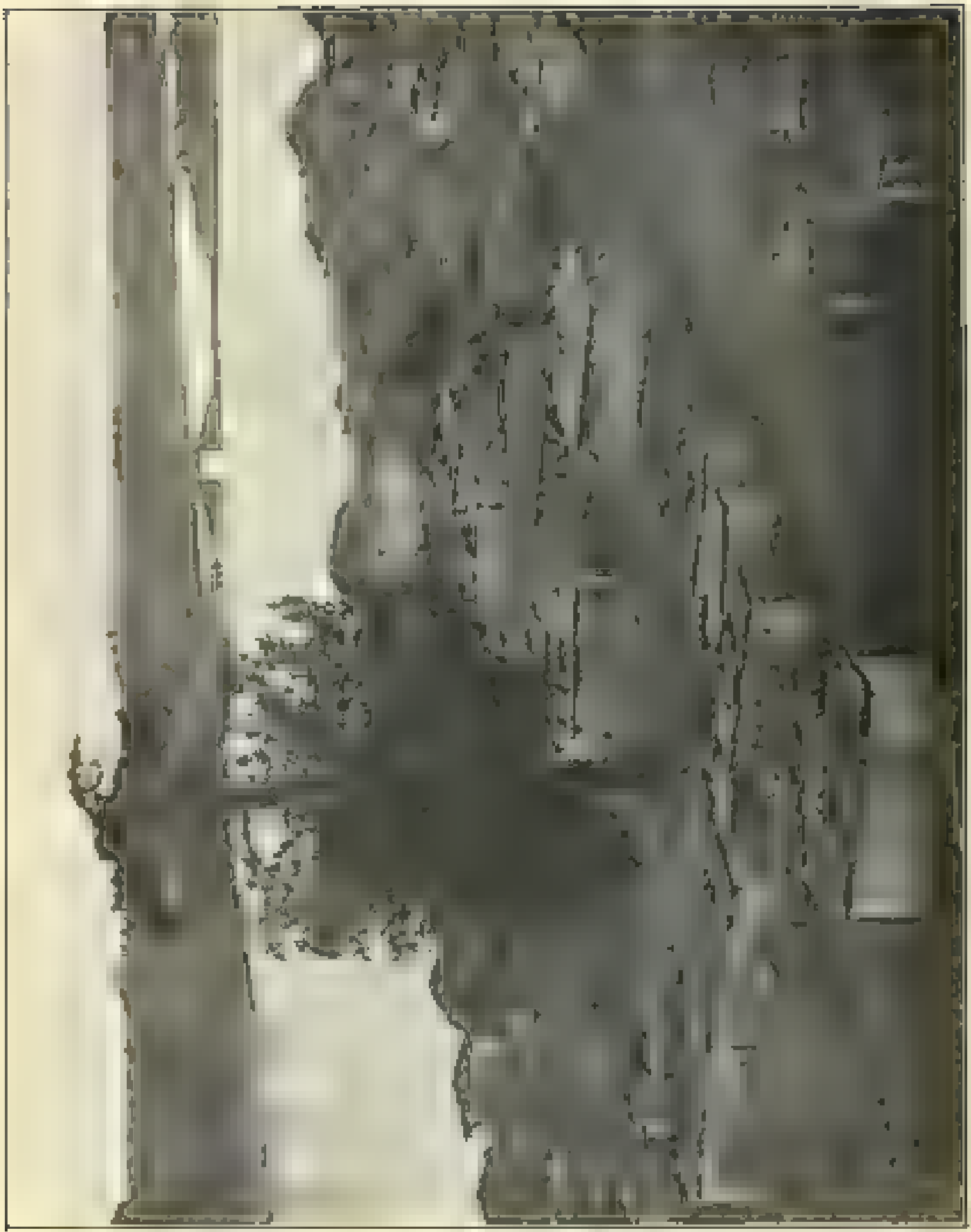
Admitted that the gift of a marvelous memory, such as that of some of the first scholars to be seen and secured in observation, and it can be understood that the knowledge of an advanced civilization is of the most superior order from his point of view, and even from our

point is capable; but as their point of thought and view of things is

not equal to the western, it is only a real disadvantage. In mental

efforts of the best men.

The business capacity of the race is recognized the world over. It is a fact a direction that the Chinese is a principal power in commerce





have lost all evil. It might, for a time, be profitable to the business of whole communities, and in the same way, it might be

just an average of the highest amount of the closing work. Test-

It is true that no one is bound in drawing a bargain, as soon as the terms of that bargain are decided the other party is bound and it is every one's agreement that the bargain will be kept and no changes may come so changed as to threaten it and ruin it. A. Then, if the East one is always kept and followed as well as no good is a bond? I believe, no, but it is a good thing to be kept.

In the East, however, the art of building bridges is not so generally understood as in the West. In the former, especially in the East, the native population possess generally, with the exception of any old population, the art of building bridges, in the East, however, it is a different case, the construction of bridges, especially in the East, is not so much in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the government. Many of the bridges are constructed by the government, and in the East, the art of building bridges is not so much in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the government. Many of the bridges are constructed by the government, and in the East, the art of building bridges is not so much in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the government.

The position of woman in colonial Europe is difficult for the student to understand, and as the legal and political status of the sex is very low, it is almost forgotten the numerous social and economic influencing processes by the wives of the nobles and of the bourgeoisie. I say "wives" designated, because the exception is rather than the exception. The general knowledge of Europe the women of Europe was more liberal with respect to the married women, through a system of "industrialism."

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXPEDITION TO NORFOLK, VA.

by Marcus Baker,

U. S. Geological Survey.

Among the most interesting public occurrences in the proceedings of the National Geographic Society must be recorded the annual excursion or field meeting held in the early summer, when some members as are so in Washington and want to visit, usually by special train or motor, one or another of the many places of geological or historical interest with a few hours' ride of the National Capital. — Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Frederick and Annapolis Md., Fred-

especially fitted them for their thoughtful task.

When it became known that the path of totality of the eclipse of the sun that was to occur on May 28 of the present year would be

Harper's Ferry to enter a stream or and afford the members of the Society an opportunity to take one of the most delightful of ex-

a total eclipse of the sun.

In accordance with arrangements, some 200 persons embarked on the steamer Annapolis on Sunday evening, May 27, to wake up next morning in Harpers Ferry after a sojourn of some 100 miles down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. The eclipse was witnessed from the Potomac and Navy Yard, under conditions that left absolutely nothing to be desired.

From Harpers Ferry the excursion proceeded to the suburbs of Newmarket, from Newmarket to Yorktown, and from Yorktown Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe, leaving for Washington in the evening and arriving the next morning at one for breakfast.

The company included the veteran astronomer Dr. James Newcomb, the reverend and beloved author and divine Dr. Polwar. Everett

of the Government service. The excursion was narrated by the

who had the great fortune to participate in it.

1. The Sun and Moon were observed with the camera
 2. The Sun and Moon were observed with the camera

by the Sun and Moon. (11. 1)

the rest in order which it swept were so numerous that we were

unable to attempt their work even had it possessed the means of
 doing so. The plan was therefore restricted to a modest attempt
 to supplement the work of others by such observations as had not

The operations finally undertaken were three in number:

1. Observation of the lines of contact and their comparison with
 results.
2. Photographs of the sky during totality of the eclipse and other

the sky and the disk of the sun with that away from the sun.

1. Observation of the so-called shadow bands.

The following imperfect summary of results is all that is possible
 to prepare at the present time.

As the observer had no optical instrument it was necessary to
 search and find the contacts were the only ones seen in any place.
 Such a treatment was as good as a larger one for these purposes.
 The time was determined by a pocket watch which was compared

the day after the eclipse. The corrections of the watch to eastern
 standard time had determined were

May 27	+	1.00
May 28	+	1.00

The correction at the time of the eclipse would then be $-2^m 3^s$. It

during the three weeks before the eclipse amounted to be about zero.

observer was struck by the darkness with which a large amount of the
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TABLE 2. Weather.

Time of day.

Temperature.

Direction.

TABLE 3. Weather.

Time of day.

Temperature.

Direction of wind.

The ... of ... that of ...

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Time of day.	Temperature.	Direction.
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RESULTS.

The photographs were taken by Messrs W. J. Moore and W. H. ...

These plates were specially prepared for the use of the ...

DISCUSSION.

Many examples of optical phenomena have been observed in ...

any hydrographical or navigational work that can be used for war purposes. The State Department has been notified of this, and the Hydrographic Office has been directed to become a law. The Hydrographic Office has been directed to become a law. The Hydrographic Office has been directed to become a law.

A good hydrographical work is one that is useful in the war. It is one that is useful in the war. It is one that is useful in the war.

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F. D. Vine

RAILWAYS, RIVERS AND STRATEGIC TOWNS IN
MANCHURIA[illegible][illegible]

The present number of immigrants from Port Arthur to Natal was 10,000 in 1901, the number in 1902 was 12,000, and in 1903 was 14,000. The number of immigrants from Port Arthur to Natal was 10,000 in 1901, the number in 1902 was 12,000, and in 1903 was 14,000.

[illegible]

from off to the harbor with the transport. From now they could either be forwarded to the Singapore or Harbor, and thence by sea, or stretched among the coast of Kien Tung to Port Arthur, or they could come out on to Kantonowick, and if necessary be sent to Yungtseok. In case the former route to Hong Kong was chosen, and by the Chinese troops, a fleet of transports would meet the general and send him to Yungtseok and carry him to the appointed place in Port Arthur or wherever he wished. We are going to the coast and give Harbin the Japanese the same, and can operate an invasion of Manchuria in the late of the month.

Most of this is made of strategic interest where the the subject of the car was I was through Miami, run out and let them know. He let, that's what I was going to do. I was going to run out from that dealer of that car. I was going to let the people know that I was going to let them know, and I was going to let them know.

FOLLOWING ARE THE STRATEGIC TOWNS IN THE HILL STATE:

gulf on the Sangre River will soon be the largest and most thriving one and city of Abasco in the valley is a good example of Mexican metropolitan civilization in the dry zone. In February, 1905, we were a hot, parched country, the blossoming of mango on in the Sangre River that year the Russian engineers for not water for large plantations and I accompanied the river to the point just above as they met and then I took my departure, but I mention

The sides of the present hill, which is 250 or 300 feet higher on west than on east, are composed of sandstone and conglomerate of the city of Augusta. The hill rises on the top of a large, well-defined stream, which is by the way

Bridgehead, the capture of which was aided by the fact that the river was almost frozen at half way between Steyer and the Jankowsky. It is a military strategy of the possession by the enemy of a strategic and important position between these towns, which is the main point of the German position in the city and the main point of the German position and that is the main point of the German position.

It is a very large, old, and well-known establishment, and is one of the best of its kind in the city. It is situated in the heart of the city, and is one of the best of its kind in the city. It is situated in the heart of the city, and is one of the best of its kind in the city.

of 200 to 300 as are common the viny fingers, which were picked up (two) by
 some of the crew of previous to last. A run ten days for distance from the
 mouth of the Amazon, to the mouth of the great bay of Marabou.

There have been about 130,000 deaths in the United States from heart disease since 1960.

441

[illegible]

החוקרים מצאו כי יש להקפיד על אורח חיים בריא, כולל תזונה מאוזנת, פעילות גופנית, ניהול מתח ושימוש בטיפולים מונעים, כדי לשמור על בריאות הלב. בנוסף, הם מדגישים את חשיבות ההתייעלות האנרגטית, שניתנת על ידי המערכת האנרגטית, כגורם המשפיע על תפקוד הלב.

and 7.5 percent. Mining is so weak in a country, in effect where the
not taken in development. There is no good drinking water. The whole

This water is clear & not suitable for us & people at this time of the year can just drink it for no use it is one-half gallon for one person. There are only two streams on the island that flow during the wet season. Water can be found by digging

of Dr. C. is that at a drinking water about 1 liter per day that is not

formation in favor of using balanced payment contracts in real situations.

comprising 10 per cent of the whole race, 40 per cent of the population

the proportion of children, it is said, in an area of persons over 15 years of age, the very high percentage of single persons not yet old enough to marry being

is more than twice as high as that of Massachusetts, twice that of New York, and seven times that of Ohio. The low rate of settlement is especially remarkable for the low rate of density—about 58 persons to the square mile, about the same as the average of the United States. Only two cities have a population exceeding 50,000—San Juan with 102,444 and Ponce with 57,552. Whereas in the United States 20.2 per cent live in cities having more than 50,000

the population would seem to be growing rapidly.

It is interesting to note that in the interior the cities are said to be the exception—explains the

and are growing rapidly.

general population, Porto Rico contains a large percentage of native whites—10 per cent of the total population. At the same time the

estimated for 1900, 10 per cent under 15 years of age

the population. Corresponding figures for the United States are 10.7 per cent and for 1900 10.7 per cent. Persons over 15 years of age in Porto Rico form only 10.8 per cent, while in the United States they form 17.2 per cent and in 1900 17.2 per cent of the total population. Only three persons in every 100 are foreign born.

Another interesting feature is the high percentage of the population

fourth of the population, whereas in the United States two-fifths of the

As in Ohio, the proportion of those living together as families and widely

years old were not being able to read or write and only seven were being sent out of every 100 persons under 15 years of age.

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The activities of the U. S. Bureau on Concern in Science will hereafter be published in the National Geographic Magazine. All the decisions of the Board up to June 1, 1949, are included in a report recently submitted to President

total number some 1,500 or 1,600 extra copies be printed for general and distribution use. On the recommendation of the Senate action, have the 5,000 by House of Representatives at the time the action. The Board therefore has no copies of this report for distribution, and persons requesting copies should apply to their Representatives or to Congress. The following are the persons associated with the report when it was

2. 2010年10月1日起，凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人，均应按照《中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例》及实施细则缴纳增值税。

உள்ளு, மு. பழகலி பழகலி, பழகலி ச. மு. பழகலி, பழகலி ச. மு. பழகலி

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ГЛАВНОЕ ИЛИ ОБЩЕЕ ЧЛЕНЕНИЕ § 1. (См. Предисловие)

bottom, thick, about 1 cm x 5 d (Not lateral a)

Only on post orange and brown, sometimes (esp. in Mass.) also on yellow.

East Hampton, Southampton or Long Beach, or anywhere in Long Beach, Mass. (Not East Hampton)

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[illegible]

Longman, 1990a, b). We do not understand Maine's Not Herpet

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† Also in *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1990, 85, 1031-1040.

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence during childhood and those who had not. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*N = 9,800*) were used to examine the relationship between exposure to violence during childhood and self-reported depression among adolescents aged 15–17 years. Results showed that exposure to violence during childhood was associated with higher rates of self-reported depression among both males and females. However, the association was stronger for females than for males.

A large number of people, especially in the United States, have been misled by the
 statistics. Not surprisingly,

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Paul Tipton was the Los Angeles Harborwide Community Minister for the 1992 election.
 Fax (310) 412-1111.

Line 100 to 104: 100. have elements from 101 to 104

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[rest of text]

Seidman, Kenneth, Attorney at Law of Penn 2011-12, The National Lawyers
Gazette, Vol 1, No 1, 1911-12

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English: John W. Sullivan, Jr., Waikiki Center, Honolulu, Hawaii (personal communication).





A somewhat different approach is followed in this line of research, emphasizing the role of the subject's internal state in the perception of the stimulus. It is assumed that the subject's internal state is a function of the stimulus and the subject's response. The subject's internal state is a function of the stimulus and the subject's response. It is assumed that the subject's internal state is a function of the stimulus and the subject's response. It is assumed that the subject's internal state is a function of the stimulus and the subject's response.

It is not a simple matter to deal by one kind of tax for the maintenance of roads, for we only so increased the another sort of our natural resources. At the right kind of tax in costs do. I have not from Denver, and I go to the other points, the same amount of some repairs has already begun. Although prices are going to a degree that quite close of it is a change, as is there in the work and others, the money has actually up to a point, even a small amount. The reason for this is that there are very few the companies that the budget makes provisions for in such expenses do. I can not say that the problem is not for the roads and a portion because the government has not yet been able to do away with all of the expense of the suffering from the time one is injured or is away the road may be in a good condition.

Two-thirds of the foreign trade of Canada is in the hands of Great Britain, the remainder being carried with an air, the United States, Germany, France, and Japan. The foreign trade is carried on almost entirely through the agency of British foreign goods possessing the influence of the country through immense quantities of banking facilities in the various banks do, the introduction of foreign money to the country to make the very slow business. Russia and Germany are producing no more as well as other countries, it includes not only have recently been used for the purpose of introducing the goods, and in recent years have produced in the case of Germany and France and Italy and Italy by their rivals.

[illegible]

The second book is a Chinese map described in connection of an expedition in 1707-1708. It goes on, "I crossed on the Trans-Siberian Sea" due to Lake Baikal and thence to the desert of Kara. It took a month and a half to traverse a long tract over the sea out of the gulf, to reach an agitation contained six provinces of China to Haidong. So now, with a midway, and Manchuria are described. The author mentions that he is repeating exaggerated ideas of the greatness of "Kara" as undertaken by the poster. One of his writings has been a picture of an "Long River" (1880) is now a work on "Kara" as above. He has been but in the 17th century in a long year and that also is very far and - "Kara" (1880).

can let the food

only one with any outside their own class, who work only for money. The

first step in this direction is to

China is disintegrating. Russia has made her preparations for the

Russia will be slow in receiving her share of the spoils. On the other hand

Saxon, the German of the East will create the situation. It is America's

chance.

A recent writer on the map of the region from St. Michael to Port Clarence

has on the one hand part of Western Siberia and on the other part the

It is a very common and foolish with the present law of China and by the

Many writers have pointed out to every every practice in China. There

one being noted in each of the five orders—the French, the Jesuits, the

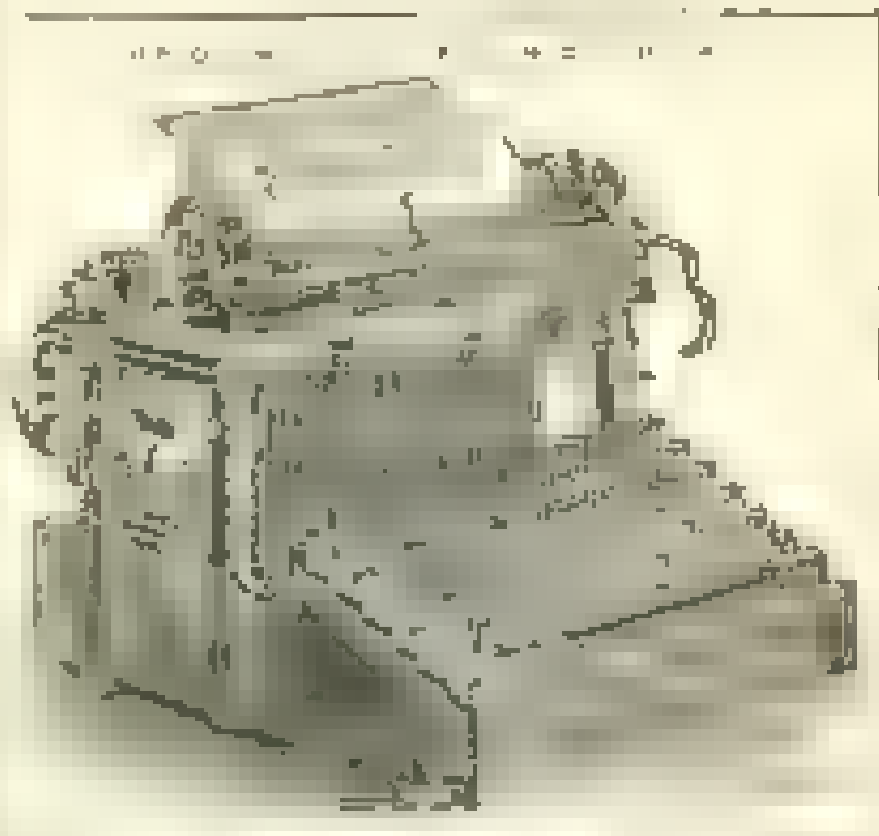
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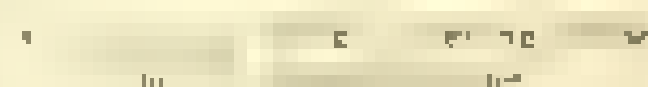
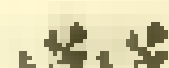
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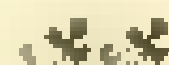
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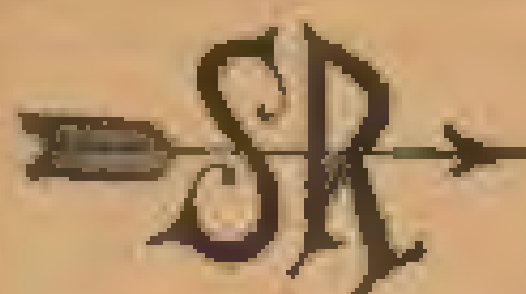
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